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RALIS, STEPHEN J				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

Patent-ch@btlaw.com

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/541,338

Applicant(s)

GEOCKNER ET AL.

Examiner

STEPHEN RALIS

Art Unit

3742

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 April 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-24 and 26-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-24 and 26-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 July 2005 and 10 January 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. Applicant is respectfully requested to provide a location within the disclosure to support any further amendments to the claims due to when filing an amendment an applicant should show support in the original disclosure for new or amended claims. See MPEP § 714.02 and § 2163.06 ("Applicant should specifically point out the support for any amendments made to the claims.").

Response to Amendment/Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 04 April 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 2, 3, 21-23, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955).

Kimura discloses a beverage apparatus (see Figure 1) that is operable over a range of AC voltages, the beverage apparatus including: a power supply (capacitor 39) having an input that couples to an AC voltage source (AC source 35), the power supply

(capacitor 39) having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages (column 4, lines 24-29, 35-44); a heating element (heater 3) directly coupled to the AC voltage source (AC source 35) in parallel with the power supply (capacitor 39) (see Figure 2); and a controller (switching mechanisms 32, 34 / sensor, etc.) coupled to the DC voltage (capacitor 39) output to receive power from the power supply (capacitor 39) (see Figure 2), the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating element (column 3, line 65 – column 5, line 60).

With respect to claim 29, Kimura discloses providing a container (flask 5) for retaining a liquid to be heated (see Figure 1); providing a heating element (heater 3); coupling the heating element directly to the supply voltage regardless of whether the supply voltage is the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage (see Figure 2); providing a power supply (capacitor 39) capable of receiving a variety of input voltages; coupling an input of the power supply directly to the supply voltage regardless of whether the supply voltage is the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage (see Figure 2); providing a DC output from the power supply (capacitor 29) (column 4, lines 35-43); providing a controller (switching mechanisms 32, 34 / sensor, etc); coupling the controller (switching mechanisms 32, 34 / sensor, etc) to the DC output from the power supply (capacitor (39)(see Figure 2); operating user inputs to signal the controller coupled to the DC voltage output to control the operation of the heating element to heat liquid contained in a container (main power switch 26).

With respect to the limitations of the apparatus being operable by a supply voltage that is either a domestic AC voltage or a foreign AC voltage is being deemed intended use, it has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claim apparatus/process is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus/process from a prior art apparatus/process satisfying the claimed limitations. Kimura discloses an apparatus that is operated via an AC source (35). The examiner respectfully notes that the AC source may be either a domestic source (being a US patent) or a foreign source (inventor being Japanese). Furthermore, there is no recitation to the domestic source or the foreign source as being different, hence, the domestic source and the foreign source may be the same given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

Kimura explicitly discloses an AC voltage source (35) being connected in parallel to capacitor (39). Kimura further discloses that the controller (relays 32, 33) is driven by DC supply (column 4, lines 35-43). Even though the heater (3) is being driven by the AC source, the relays (32, 33) are driven by a DC supply, or DC power supply, that can only be dependent on the capacitor (39) utilized in the designed configuration (see Figure 2). Therefore, the DC supply, or DC power supply is considered a substantially predetermined value since the hardware capacitor (39) is selected based on a desired configuration and the capacitor (39) will output a substantially predetermined value based on the AC voltage input to the capacitor (39) due to the selected capacitor (39). Furthermore, AC voltages are never constant and inherently fluctuate over a range and Kimura would output a predetermined value dependent of the selection of the capacitor

(39) regardless of the AC voltage source and the range thereof, since the capacitor (39) is selected based on output and input characteristics.

Furthermore, if the AC voltage is zero, the DC output will be zero. Similarly, if the AC input voltage is infinite, the DC voltage will be infinite. Clearly, the DC voltage output is a substantially predetermined value dependent on the selection characteristics of the capacitor (39), input and desired output. Therefore, the term "DC output" is examined as a –constant DC output value– relative to the input and capacitor selection. Therefore, Kimura fully meets "a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of claim 2, Kimura disclose a switch (relay 32) that provides AC voltage to the heating element (heater 3). In regards to applying a different AC voltage depending on the area in which the apparatus is operated, AC voltage fluctuates regularly independent of location and is different in various locations as well. Kimura explicitly discloses an AC voltage source (35) providing AC current to the heater (3) regardless of the AC voltage source location or area of operation. Therefore, Kimura fully meets "the controller comprises a switch that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of claim 3, Kimura discloses a solid state processor (see Figure 2) that provides a signal to open/close the relays (32, 33). Therefore, Kimura fully meets "a processor that controls the switch" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of claims 21, 22 and 23, Kimura discloses a power indication lamp (27) that is used for sensing temperatures (sensing temperatures being a notification/alarm of a certain temperature setting) coupled to the DC voltage output of the DC power supply (capacitor 39) (see Figure 2). Therefore, Kimura fully meets "a display to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled", "light to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled.", and "an alarm to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

With respect to the limitations of 26, Kimura discloses thermal switches (29, 34) that are coupled to the controller (relay/sensor configuration) that are indicative to the temperature of the liquid in the container.

With respect to the limitations of a control valve, Kimura discloses a control valve (21) comprising a shape memory alloy (2), a spring (23) and a valve body (24) which operates via the temperature of the air (column 3, lines 54-59).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Miller (U.S. Patent No. 6,100,518).

Kimura discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for the use of a triac instead of the use of a relay or solid state relay. However, Miller teaches that a triac is an equivalent structure known in the art (column 4, line – column 5, line 2). Therefore, because these three switching elements were art recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute a triac for a relay or solid state relay.

10. Claims 5-7, 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Herrick et al. (International Publication WO 00/11914).

Kimura discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for a solenoid to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled, wherein the solenoid is operable to dispense a beverage; valves (dispensing and refill valves) to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and a sensor being a capacitance sensor.

However, utilizing a solenoid and valve to which DC voltage is coupled, is known in the art. Herrick et al., for example, teach a liquid pump (15) being a pump or solenoid and being electrically connected to the power supply and permitting flow of product (page 21, lines 19-20; see Figures 1, 17, 22) and inlet/refill and outlet/dispensing sealants (159, 161) functioning as valves having an electrical and fluid seal controllable

via electrical connections 163 and 167 (page 23, lines 1-22). Such a DC powered mechanism provides the advantage of providing a non-gravitational control of the fluid flow through a fluid heating system, thereby inherently providing a more accurate means to control a valve.

Herrick et al. further teach that it is known to utilize temperature sensors and conductance sensors together in beverage dispensing apparatus (temperature sensor 19 and a conductance sensor; page 8, line 24 – page 9, line 19; page 18, line 24 - page 19, line 16; see Figures 1, 17, 22) to provide more information about the variables of the fluid to be heated (i.e. flow rate, temperature, conductance), thereby improving the closed control loop regulation of a beverage heating apparatus (page 19, lines 4-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the gravitation/temperature dependent valve of the Kimura beverage heating apparatus with a solenoid valve and DC control thereof of Herrick et al. in order to provide a non-gravitational control of the fluid flow through a fluid heating system, thereby inherently providing a more accurate means to measure and control a valve. It would have further been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was to modify Kimura with the addition of a conductance sensor in conjunction with the existing temperature sensor of Herrick et al. in order to provide more information about the variables of the fluid to be heated, thereby improving the closed control loop regulation of a beverage heating apparatus.

11. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Funk (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0048958).

Kimura discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for a concentrate dispenser within the beverage dispenser including a valve that is operable to dispense a beverage concentrate, a pump, having a rotatable shaft, that is operable to move the beverage concentrate and a sensor sensor sensing the speed at which the shaft rotates; and a display.

However, a beverage dispenser comprising a concentrate dispenser including a valve that is operable to dispense a beverage concentrate, a pump, having a rotatable shaft, that is operable to move the beverage concentrate and a sensor sensor sensing the speed at which the shaft rotates, as described by Funk, is known in the art. Funk teaches a concentrate dispenser (32) within the beverage dispenser (20) including a valve that is operable to dispense a beverage concentrate (gating device 62), a pump, having a rotatable shaft, that is operable to move the beverage concentrate (pump 60 being a peristaltic pump that inherently has a rotating shaft) and a sensor sensing the speed at which the shaft rotates (a variable speed pump 60 being controllable via a controller inherently has a sensor to control and sense the variable speeds; page 3, paragraph 27-28; see Figure 3) to precisely control amount of concentrate injected into the dilution stream of the beverage dispenser, thereby providing better control of the quality of the dispensed beverage. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kimura with the concentrate

dispenser an control thereof of Funk to precisely control amount of concentrate injected into the dilution stream of the beverage dispenser, thereby providing better control of the quality of the dispensed beverage.

12. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Herrick et al. (International Publication WO 00/11914) as applied to claims 5-7, 11, 16 and 28 above, and further in view of Greenwald et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2004/0163546).

The Kimura-Herrick beverage heating apparatus combination discloses all of the limitations, as previously set forth, except for the apparatus further comprising a heated water tank and the heating element being operatively associated with the heating element and the sensor sensing the temperature of the heated water tank.

However, a pre-heated water tank for a beverage dispensing apparatus with a temperature sensor is known in the art. Greenwald et al., for example, teach a beverage heating apparatus comprising holding tanks at various temperatures (see Figures 1-4). Greenwald et al. further teach specific holding tank (2) that is maintained a temperature " T_1 " which is lower than the output temperature of brewing coffee (page 2-3, paragraphs 37-38). Such a mechanism of a pre-heated temperature controlled reservoir tank provides the advantage of requiring less energy and time to perform the beverage heating at the time of serving, thereby inherently increasing the efficiency of the beverage heating apparatus. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Kimura-Herrick beverage heating

apparatus combination with a pre-heated reservoir tank and sensor therein associated with the heating element of Greenwald et al. in order to provide the advantage of requiring less energy and time to perform the beverage heating at the time of serving, thereby inherently increasing the efficiency of the beverage heating apparatus.

13. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Funk (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0048958) as applied to claims 7-12 above, and further in view of Greenwald et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2004/0163546).

The Kimura-Funk beverage heating apparatus combination discloses all of the limitations, as previously set forth, except for the apparatus further comprising a heated water tank and the heating element being operatively associated with the heating element and the sensor sensing the temperature of the heated water tank.

However, a pre-heated water tank for a beverage dispensing apparatus with a temperature sensor is known in the art. Greenwald et al., for example, teach a beverage heating apparatus comprising holding tanks at various temperatures (see Figures 1-4). Greenwald et al. further teach specific holding tank (2) that is maintained a temperature " T_1 " which is lower than the output temperature of brewing coffee (page 2-3, paragraphs 37-38). Such a mechanism of a pre-heated temperature controlled reservoir tank provides the advantage of requiring less energy and time to perform the beverage heating at the time of serving, thereby inherently increasing the efficiency of the beverage heating apparatus. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Kimura-Funk beverage heating apparatus combination with a pre-heated reservoir tank and sensor therein associated with the heating element of Greenwald et al. in order to provide the advantage of requiring less energy and time to perform the beverage heating at the time of serving, thereby inherently increasing the efficiency of the beverage heating apparatus.

14. Claims 14, 15 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Funk (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0048958) as applied to claims 7-12 above, and further in view of Liverani et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2004/0163546).

The Kimura-Funk beverage heating apparatus combination discloses all of the limitations, as previously set forth, except for a cooling cabinet and a heat sink and temperature sensors sensing a portion of each component, and both being cooled by a fan coupled to the DC voltage output of the power supply.

However, a beverage dispensing apparatus comprising a cooling cabinet and a heat sink and both being cooled by a fan coupled to the DC voltage output of the power supply, as described by Liverani et al., is known in the art. Liverani et al. teach a conventional heat exchanger (5, 34; page 2, paragraphs 31, 35) capable of instantaneously heating water. Liverani et al. further teach that a cooling cabinet (loading compartment 45) for mixing the hot water with the appropriate mixer may be associated with a heat sink (Peltier cell 48) and a cooling fan 50 to cool the heat sink and thereby in return cool the cooling cabinet to prevent the decay of the product,

thereby increasing the quality and enjoyment of the dispensed beverage (page 1, paragraphs 7-16; page 2-3, paragraph 36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Kimura-Funk beverage heating apparatus combination with the cooling cabinet / heat sink / fan cooling configuration of Liverani et al. to prevent the decay of the product, thereby increasing the quality and enjoyment of the dispensed beverage.

15. Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura (U.S. Patent No. 4,886,955) in view of Jarocki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,312,589).

To the degree it can be argued that Kimura does not teach "a display to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled", "light to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled.", and "an alarm to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled", the additional reference is applied is applied to Kimura as set forth. In addition, Kimura discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for an auxiliary power supply configured to convert the DC voltage output of the power supply to another power supply voltage.

However, a beverage dispensing apparatus having a light to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; an alarm to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and an auxiliary power supply configured to convert the DC voltage output of the power supply to another power supply voltage, as described by Jarocki et al., is known in the art. Jarocki et al. teach a light (three color LED lamp

indicators on the front of control box 45; column 8, lines 45-55; column 10, lines 25-44; see Figure 5D) and an alarm (column 8, lines 56-63; column 10, lines 44-50; see Figure 5E) configured and controlled by an alarm circuit (180) which is provided power by an auxiliary power supply configured to convert the DC voltage output of the power supply to another power supply voltage (column 9, lines 55-58) to provide warnings for display and/or readout by the user, thereby providing a safer beverage dispensing device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Kimura with the lamp, alarm and auxiliary power supply combination of Jarocki et al. to provide warnings for display and/or readout by the user, thereby providing a safer beverage dispensing device.

16. Claims 2-4, 11, 13, 20-23, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600).

Ihlenfeld discloses a beverage apparatus (coffee maker) that is operable with an AC voltage (see Figure 7), the beverage apparatus including: an AC voltage source; a heating element (heating element 60; coffee pot heater 50) directly coupled to the AC voltage (see Figure 7); and a controller (on-off switch 102) being configured to control the operation of the heating element (heating element 60; coffee pot heater 50).

With respect to claims 29 and 30, Ihlenfeld discloses providing a container (boiler 42; coffee pot 18) for retaining a liquid to be heated (see Figure 7); providing a heating element (heating element 60; coffee pot heater 50); coupling the heating element

directly to the supply voltage regardless of whether the supply voltage is the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage (see Figure 2); providing a controller (on-off switch 102); coupling the controller (on-off switch 102) supply voltage (see Figure 7); operating user inputs (on-off switching functionality) to signal the controller (on-off switch 102) to control the operation of the heating element to heat liquid contained in a container (see Figure 7).

With respect to the limitations of claim 11, Ihlenfeld discloses a sensor (thermostatic switch 74) to which is couple a signal derived from the voltage of the power supply

With respect to the limitations of claim 13, Ihlenfeld discloses a heated water tank (boiler housing 42), the heating element (heating element 60) being operatively associated with the heated water tank (boiler housing 42) for heating water retained in the tank, wherein the sensor (thermostatic switch 74) senses a temperature of the heated element being operatively associated with the heated water tank for heating water retained in the tank wherein the sensor senses a temperature of the heated water (column 4, line26 – column 5, line 51; column 6, lines 13-68).

With respect to the limitations of claims 21-23, Ihlenfeld discloses a power indication lamp (114) that is used for indicating energization (light on being a notification; alarm being when light is off when the plug is plugged in and the switch 102 is on) to the voltage output of the power supply. Therefore, Ihlenfeld fully meets “a display to which the power supply is coupled”, “light to which the power supply is

coupled.”, and “an alarm to which power supply is coupled” given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

Ihlenfeld discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for the apparatus being operable over a range of AC voltages; a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages; a heating element directly coupled to the AC voltage source in parallel with the power supply; and a controller coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply, the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating element; the controller comprising a switch that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage; the controller comprising a processor that controls the switch; the switch comprising a triac; a motor to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and a temperature sensor that is coupled to the controller and that provides a signal to the controller which is indicative of a temperature.

However, an apparatus being operable over a range of AC; a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages; a heating element directly coupled to the AC voltage source in parallel with the power supply; and a controller coupled to the DC voltage

output to receive power from the power supply, the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating element is known in the art. Hirabayashi et al., for example, teach an apparatus being operable over a range of AC voltages (column 3, lines 47-51; column 4, lines 47-51; see Table 1); a power supply (low voltage source 25) having an input that couples to an AC voltage source (commercial power from power source supplied from plug 26; column 14, line 54 – column 17, line 8; see Figure 17), the power supply having a DC voltage output (low voltage source supplying components would have a DC voltage output as required for the control circuit/CPU) of substantially a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages (column 14, line 54 – column 17, line 8; see Figure 17); a heating element (heating element 5) directly coupled to the AC voltage source (AC) in parallel with the power supply (low voltage source 25) (see combination of Figures 8, 17, 20, 27); and a controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply (low voltage source 25), the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) being configured to control the operation of the heating element (column 3, line 6 – column 23, line 5; see Figures 1-29); a switch (triac 30) that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage (column 3, lines 47-51; column 4, lines 47-51; see Table 1); the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) comprising a processor (CPU) that controls the switch (triac 30). In addition, Hirabayashi et al. teach the low voltage source (25) being coupled to both the CPU and

the motor drive circuit (34) (see combination of Figures 8, 17, 20, 27). Similarly, Hirabayashi et al. teach a motor (35) being power by the output of the DC voltage of the power supply. Hirabayashi et al. also teach a temperature sensor (7) that is coupled to the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) and that provides a signal to the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) which is indicative of a temperature. Hirabayashi et al. further teach the advantage of such a configuration provides a means for an apparatus to stably operate with plurality of rated voltage of power sources (column 2, lines 12-15), thereby increasing the versatility of the apparatus. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Ihlenfeld with a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages; a heating element directly coupled to the AC voltage source in parallel with the power supply; and a controller coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply, the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating of Hirabayashi et al. in order to provide a means for an apparatus to stably operate with plurality of rated voltage of power sources (column 2, lines 12-15), thereby increasing the versatility of the apparatus. Furthermore, to provide DC output to the lamp instead of direct AC voltage would have been a mere engineering expediency as Hirabayashi et al. clearly teaches the use low voltage power source to power external components other than the heater.

17. Claims 5-7, 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600) as applied to claims 2-4, 20-23, 27 and 29-31 above, and further in view of Herrick et al. (International Publication WO 00/11914).

Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for a solenoid to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled, wherein the solenoid is operable to dispense a beverage; valves (dispensing and refill valves) to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and a sensor being a capacitance sensor.

However, utilizing a solenoid and valve to which DC voltage is coupled, is known in the art. Herrick et al., for example, teach a liquid pump (15) being a pump or solenoid and being electrically connected to the power supply and permitting flow of product (page 21, lines 19-20; see Figures 1, 17, 22) and inlet/refill and outlet/dispensing sealants (159, 161) functioning as valves having an electrical and fluid seal controllable via electrical connections 163 and 167 (page 23, lines 1-22). Such a DC powered mechanism provides the advantage of providing a non-gravitational control of the fluid flow through a fluid heating system, thereby inherently providing a more accurate means to control a valve.

Herrick et al. further teach that it is known to utilize temperature sensors and conductance sensors together in beverage dispensing apparatus (temperature sensor 19 and a conductance sensor; page 8, line 24 – page 9, line 19; page 18, line 24 - page 19, line 16; see Figures 1, 17, 22) to provide more information about the variables

of the fluid to be heated (i.e. flow rate, temperature, conductance), thereby improving the closed control loop regulation of a beverage heating apparatus (page 19, lines 4-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the gravitation water inlet/thermostatic control of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. with a solenoid valve and DC control thereof of Herrick et al. in order to provide a non-gravitational control of the fluid flow through a fluid heating system, thereby inherently providing a more accurate means to measure and control fluid flow. It would have further been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was to modify Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. with the addition of a conductance sensor in conjunction with the existing temperature sensor of Herrick et al. in order to provide more information about the variables of the fluid to be heated, thereby improving the closed control loop regulation of a beverage heating apparatus.

18. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600) as applied to claims 2-4, 20-23, 27 and 29-31 above, and further in view of Funk (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0048958).

Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except a concentrate dispenser within the beverage dispenser including a valve that is operable to dispense a beverage concentrate, a

pump, having a rotatable shaft, that is operable to move the beverage concentrate and a sensor sensor sensing the speed at which the shaft rotates; and a display.

However, a beverage dispenser comprising a concentrate dispenser including a valve that is operable to dispense a beverage concentrate, a pump, having a rotatable shaft, that is operable to move the beverage concentrate and a sensor sensor sensing the speed at which the shaft rotates, as described by Funk, is known in the art. Funk teaches a concentrate dispenser (32) within the beverage dispenser (20) including a valve that is operable to dispense a beverage concentrate (gating device 62), a pump, having a rotatable shaft, that is operable to move the beverage concentrate (pump 60 being a peristaltic pump that inherently has a rotating shaft) and a sensor sensing the speed at which the shaft rotates (a variable speed pump 60 being controllable via a controller inherently has a sensor to control and sense the variable speeds; page 3, paragraph 27-28; see Figure 3) to precisely control amount of concentrate injected into the dilution stream of the beverage dispenser, thereby providing better control of the quality of the dispensed beverage. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. with the concentrate dispenser an control thereof of Funk to precisely control amount of concentrate injected into the dilution stream of the beverage dispenser, thereby providing better control of the quality of the dispensed beverage.

19. Claims 14, 15 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al.

(U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600) as applied to claims 2-4, 20-23, 27 and 29-31 above, and further in view of Herrick et al. (International Publication WO 00/11914).

Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for a cooling cabinet and a heat sink and temperature sensors sensing a portion of each component, and both being cooled by a fan coupled to the DC voltage output of the power supply.

However, a beverage dispensing apparatus comprising a cooling cabinet and a heat sink and both being cooled by a fan coupled to the DC voltage output of the power supply, as described by Liverani et al., is known in the art. Liverani et al. teach a conventional heat exchanger (5, 34; page 2, paragraphs 31, 35) capable of instantaneously heating water. Liverani et al. further teach that a cooling cabinet (loading compartment 45) for mixing the hot water with the appropriate mixer may be associated with a heat sink (Peltier cell 48) and a cooling fan 50 to cool the heat sink and thereby in return cool the cooling cabinet to prevent the decay of the product, thereby increasing the quality and enjoyment of the dispensed beverage (page 1, paragraphs 7-16; page 2-3, paragraph 36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. with the cooling cabinet / heat sink / fan cooling configuration of Liverani et al. to prevent the decay of the product, thereby increasing the quality and enjoyment of the dispensed beverage.

20. Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600) as applied to claims 2-4, 20-23, 27 and 29-31 above, and further in view of Jarocki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,312,589)..

To the degree it can be argued that Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. does not teach "a display to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled", "light to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled.", and "an alarm to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled", the additional reference is applied is applied to Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. as set forth. In addition, Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for an auxiliary power supply configured to convert the DC voltage output of the power supply to another power supply voltage.

However, a beverage dispensing apparatus having a light to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; an alarm to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and an auxiliary power supply configured to convert the DC voltage output of the power supply to another power supply voltage, as described by Jarocki et al., is known in the art. Jarocki et al. teach a light (three color LED lamp indicators on the front of control box 45; column 8, lines 45-55; column 10, lines 25-44; see Figure 5D) and an alarm (column 8, lines 56-63; column 10, lines 44-50; see Figure 5E) configured and controlled by an alarm circuit (180) which is provided power by an auxiliary power supply configured to convert the DC voltage output of the power supply to another power supply voltage (column 9, lines 55-58) to provide warnings for display

and/or readout by the user, thereby providing a safer beverage dispensing device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. with the lamp, alarm and auxiliary power supply combination of Jarocki et al. to provide warnings for display and/or readout by the user, thereby providing a safer beverage dispensing device.

21. Claims 26, 27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600) and Potega (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0085621).

With respect to claim 31, Ihlenfeld discloses providing a container (boiler 42; coffee pot 18) for retaining a liquid to be heated (see Figure 7); providing a heating element (heating element 60; coffee pot heater 50); coupling the heating element directly to the supply voltage regardless of whether the supply voltage is the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage (see Figure 2); providing a controller (on-off switch 102); coupling the controller (on-off switch 102) supply voltage (see Figure 7); operating user inputs (on-off switching functionality) to signal the controller (on-off switch 102) to control the operation of the heating element to heat liquid contained in a container (see Figure 7).

Ihlenfeld discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for the apparatus being operable over a range of AC voltages; a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the

range of AC voltages; a heating element directly coupled to the AC voltage source in parallel with the power supply; and a controller coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply, the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating element; the controller comprising a switch that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage; the controller comprising a processor that controls the switch; the switch comprising a triac; a motor to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and a temperature sensor that is coupled to the controller and that provides a signal to the controller which is indicative of a temperature; and the predetermined value being about 24 volts DC regardless of whether the input is receiving the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage.

However, an apparatus being operable over a range of AC; a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages; a heating element directly coupled to the AC voltage source in parallel with the power supply; and a controller coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply, the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating element is known in the art. Hirabayashi et al., for example, teach an apparatus being operable over a range of AC voltages (column 3, lines 47-51; column 4, lines 47-51; see Table 1); a power supply (low voltage source 25) having an input that couples to

an AC voltage source (commercial power from power source supplied from plug 26; column 14, line 54 – column 17, line 8; see Figure 17), the power supply having a DC voltage output (low voltage source supplying components would have a DC voltage output as required for the control circuit/CPU) of a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages (column 14, line 54 – column 17, line 8; see Figure 17); a heating element (heating element 5) directly coupled to the AC voltage source (AC) in parallel with the power supply (low voltage source 25) (see combination of Figures 8, 17, 20, 27); and a controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply (low voltage source 25), the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) being configured to control the operation of the heating element (column 3, line 6 – column 23, line 5; see Figures 1-29); a switch (triac 30) that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage (column 3, lines 47-51; column 4, lines 47-51; see Table 1); the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) comprising a processor (CPU) that controls the switch (triac 30). In addition, Hirabayashi et al. teach the low voltage source (25) being coupled to both the CPU and the motor drive circuit (34) (see combination of Figures 8, 17, 20, 27). Similarly, Hirabayashi et al. teach a motor (35) being powered by the output of the DC voltage of the power supply. Hirabayashi et al. also teach a temperature sensor (7) that is coupled to the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) and that provides a signal to the controller (heater control circuit 4/CPU) which is

indicative of a temperature. Hirabayashi et al. further teach the advantage of such a configuration provides a means for an apparatus to stably operate with plurality of rated voltage of power sources (column 2, lines 12-15), thereby increasing the versatility of the apparatus.

Similarly, a power supply having a DC voltage output of a predetermined value of about 24 volts DC regardless of whether the input is receiving the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage is known in the art. Potega, for example, teaches a power supply (2) connected to an input power source (1) that may be either domestic or foreign (pages 7-8, paragraph 99; page 27, paragraph 348) configured to provide -24 to +24 VDC (page 8, paragraph 101). Potega further teaches such a configuration provides a means to provide a particular voltage which is compatible with any variety of primary devices, thereby providing a power supply that detects power requirements of an electrical device and configures itself to provide the correct power to the device (Abstract; page 8, paragraph 101).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Ihlenfeld with a power supply having an input that couples to an AC voltage source, the power supply having a DC voltage output of a predetermined value regardless of the AC voltage within the range of AC voltages; a heating element directly coupled to the AC voltage source in parallel with the power supply; and a controller coupled to the DC voltage output to receive power from the power supply, the controller being configured to control the operation of the heating of Hirabayashi et al. in order to provide a means for an apparatus to stably operate with

plurality of rated voltage of power sources (column 2, lines 12-15), thereby increasing the versatility of the apparatus. Furthermore, to provide DC output to the lamp instead of direct AC voltage would have been a mere engineering expediency as Hirabayashi et al. clearly teaches the use low voltage power source to power external components other than the heater.

Similarly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the predetermined DC voltage output value of the silent low voltage source regardless of whether the input is receiving the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. with the predetermined value being about 24 volts DC regardless of whether the input is receiving the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage of Potega in order to provide a particular voltage which is compatible with any variety of primary devices, thereby providing a power supply that detects power requirements of an electrical device and configures itself to provide the correct power to the device. Furthermore, the examiner asserts that applying a known technique to a known device ready for improvement would yield predictable results. That is, it would have been recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that applying the known technique taught by Potega to the beverage heating apparatus of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. would have yielded predictable results and resulted in an improved system, namely, providing DC voltage output of a predetermined value being about 24 volts DC regardless of whether the input is receiving the domestic AC voltage or the foreign AC voltage in of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. to provide a particular voltage which is compatible with any

variety of primary devices, thereby providing a power supply that detects power requirements of an electrical device and configures itself to provide the correct power to the device.

22. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ihlenfeld (U.S. Patent No. 3,869,968) in view of Hirabayashi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,937,600) and Potega (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0085621) as applied to claims 26, 27 and 31 above, and further in view of Herrick et al. (International Publication WO 00/11914).

Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. and Potega discloses all of the limitations of the claimed invention, as previously set forth, except for a solenoid to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled, wherein the solenoid is operable to dispense a beverage; valves (dispensing and refill valves) to which the DC voltage output of the power supply is coupled; and a sensor being a capacitance sensor.

However, utilizing a solenoid and valve to which DC voltage is coupled, is known in the art. Herrick et al., for example, teach a liquid pump (15) being a pump or solenoid and being electrically connected to the power supply and permitting flow of product (page 21, lines 19-20; see Figures 1, 17, 22) and inlet/refill and outlet/dispensing sealants (159, 161) functioning as valves having an electrical and fluid seal controllable via electrical connections 163 and 167 (page 23, lines 1-22). Such a DC powered mechanism provides the advantage of providing a non-gravitational control of the fluid flow through a fluid heating system, thereby inherently providing a more accurate means to control a valve.

Herrick et al. further teach that it is known to utilize temperature sensors and conductance sensors together in beverage dispensing apparatus (temperature sensor 19 and a conductance sensor; page 8, line 24 – page 9, line 19; page 18, line 24 - page 19, line 16; see Figures 1, 17, 22) to provide more information about the variables of the fluid to be heated (i.e. flow rate, temperature, conductance), thereby improving the closed control loop regulation of a beverage heating apparatus (page 19, lines 4-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the gravitation water inlet/thermostatic control of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. and Potega with a solenoid valve and DC control thereof of Herrick et al. in order to provide a non-gravitational control of the fluid flow through a fluid heating system, thereby inherently providing a more accurate means to measure and control fluid flow. It would have further been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was to modify Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. and Potega with the addition of a conductance sensor in conjunction with the existing temperature sensor of Herrick et al. in order to provide more information about the variables of the fluid to be heated, thereby improving the closed control loop regulation of a beverage heating apparatus.

Remarks

23. With respect to applicant's reply/argument that Kimura does not anticipate or disclose "a beverage apparatus that is operable over a range of AC voltages and

operable by a supply voltage that is either a domestic AC voltage or a foreign AC voltage" or "a switch that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage apparatus is operated in an area with the specific AC voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage heating apparatus is operated in an area with the different AC voltage", the examiner respectfully disagrees. As conceded by applicant on page 13, "AC voltages are never constant and inherently fluctuate". Applicant further asserts that the domestic and foreign sources, as well as the specific AC voltage and the different AC voltage in different areas, as being inherently different. The examiner further respectfully disagrees. There is no recitation to "the domestic source" or "the foreign source", as well as the "specific AC voltage" or the "different AC voltage" in different areas, as being different, hence, "the domestic source" and "the foreign source" and/or the "specific AC voltage" or the "different AC voltage" in different areas may be the same. Therefore, regardless of intentional use and given that the foreign and domestic sources, as well as the specific and different AC voltages in different areas, as potentially being the same, the examiner deems that Kimura anticipates the "beverage apparatus is operable over a range of AC voltages and operable by a supply voltage that is either a domestic AC voltage or a foreign AC voltage" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

24. With respect to appellant's reply/argument in regards to the rejections of claims 4; 5-7, 11 and 16; 7-12; 13; 14, 15 and 17-20; 22-24 in view of the various cited prior art references, the reply/argument is deemed the same as set forth above. Therefore, appellant's reply/argument in regards to claim the rejections of claims 4; 5-7, 11 and 16;

7-12; 13; 14, 15 and 17-20; and 22-24 in view of the various cited prior art references are deemed addressed above.

25. With respect to applicant's reply/argument that Hirabayashi et al. does not teach "a power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of whether the input is from the domestic AC voltage source or the foreign AC voltage source", the examiner respectfully disagrees. Again, applicant assumes that the domestic and foreign sources, as well as the specific AC voltage and the different AC voltage in different areas, as being inherently different. The examiner further respectfully disagrees. There is no recitation to "the domestic source" or "the foreign source", as well as the "specific AC voltage" or the "different AC voltage" in different areas, as being different, hence, "the domestic source" and "the foreign source" and/or the "specific AC voltage" or the "different AC voltage" in different areas may be the same. Therefore, regardless of intentional use and given that the foreign and domestic sources, as well as the specific and different AC voltages in different areas, as potentially being the same, the examiner deems that Hirabayashi et al. fully meets "a power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of whether the input is from the domestic AC voltage source or the foreign AC voltage source" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

In addition, as applicant has noted, Hirabayashi et al. teach "a device operable with a first rated voltage and a second rated voltage which is different from the first rated voltage (Abstract). In addition, Hirabayashi et al. teach the rated voltages of the electric power supply in the world being generally divided into 100 V systems and 200 V

systems as well as the invention of Hirabayashi et al. providing usability with a wide range of voltages extending from 85 V – 264 V (column 1, lines 28-30; column 4, lines 34-51). Clearly, Hirabayashi et al. explicitly teach the input being from the domestic AC voltage source or the foreign AC voltage source given the usability range as set forth above. Furthermore, Hirabayashi et al. teach the input power supply (i.e. coming from plug 26) as being input into a low voltage power source to provide power to the CPU (21) and motor drive circuit (34) (see Figure 27). It is known and obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the low voltage source (25) supplying components would have to be a low DC voltage output as required for the control circuit/CPU because such power supplies are utilized due to lack of signal to noise ratio as well as frequency requirements. Ichikawa (U.S. Patent No. 5,144,364), for example, teaches a conventional power supply for an imaging device in which the AC power supply (75) is connected to a low voltage power supply (DC power supply 56) to provide low voltage power to the CPU (61), ROM (62), RAM(63),..., and motor driver (66) (column 3, line 65 - column 4, line 7; see Figure 2). Furthermore, as evidence above, the examiner deems that it is known and obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Hirabayashi et al. teach a low voltage power supply that provides a predetermined DC output value to the CPU and motor drive circuitry. Therefore, Hirabayashi et al. again fully meets "a power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of whether the input is from the domestic AC voltage source or the foreign AC voltage source" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

26. With respect to applicant's reply/argument that Ihlenfeld does not disclose "a switch that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage apparatus is operated in an area with the specific AC voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage heating apparatus is operated in an area with the different AC voltage", the examiner respectfully agrees. However, the examiner specifically cited Hirabayashi et al. for that limitation (i.e. a switch (triac 30) that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage (column 3, lines 47-51 ; column 4, lines 47-51 ; see Table 1)) as well as a teaching and suggestion to do so (see pages 15-20 of the Office action mailed 08 December 2010). Therefore, the examiner has established a *prima facie* case of obviousness as set forth in MPEP § 2143, and the rejection of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. stands.

27. With respect to appellant's reply/argument in regards to the rejections of claims 5-7, 11 and 16; 7-12; 14, 15 and 17-19; and 22-24 in view of the various cited prior art references, the reply/argument is deemed the same as set forth above. Therefore, appellant's reply/argument in regards to claim the rejections of claims 5-7, 11 and 16; 7-12; 14, 15 and 17-19; and 22-24 in view of the various cited prior art references are deemed addressed above.

28. With respect to applicant's reply/argument that Potega do not disclose "a domestic AC voltage source" and "a foreign AC voltage source", the examiner

respectfully disagrees. Again, applicant assumes that the domestic and foreign sources as being inherently different. The examiner further respectfully disagrees. There is no recitation to "the domestic source" or "the foreign source as being different, hence, "the domestic source" and "the foreign source" may be the same. Therefore, regardless of intentional use and given that the foreign and domestic sources as potentially being the same, the examiner deems that Potega fully meets ""a domestic AC voltage source" and "a foreign AC voltage source" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

In addition, as applicant has noted, Potega teaches "power supply 2 draws power from power source 1 (e.g., 120 VAC@60 Hz, 115 VAC@400 Hz, 28 VDC, or any AC or DC) and converts it to the appropriate power level for primary device 13 (e.g., 20.5 VDC if supplied device 12 were a laptop computer)" (paragraph 99). Potega further teaches that it is known and obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the main AC supplies (i.e. which would inherently being included in "any AC") would include 120 volts or 240 volts which are clearly are domestic and foreign AC voltage sources Therefore, Potega again fully meets " a power supply having a DC voltage output of substantially a predetermined value regardless of whether the input is from the domestic AC voltage source or the foreign AC voltage source" given its broadest reasonable interpretation.

29. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., non-converter based universal power supplies) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from

the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

30. Again, with respect to applicant's reply/argument that Ihlenfeld does not disclose "a switch that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage apparatus is operated in an area with the specific AC voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the beverage heating apparatus is operated in an area with the different AC voltage", the examiner respectfully agrees. However, the examiner specifically cited Hirabayashi et al. for that limitation (i.e. a switch (triac 30) that is closeable to apply a specific AC voltage to the heating element if the apparatus is operated in an area with the specific voltage and to apply a different AC voltage to the heating element if the heating apparatus is operated in an area with a different AC voltage (column 3, lines 47-51 ; column 4, lines 47-51 ; see Table 1)) as well as a teaching and suggestion to do so (see pages 15-20 of the Office action mailed 08 December 2010). Therefore, the examiner has established a *prima facie* case of obviousness as set forth in MPEP § 2143, and the rejection of Ihlenfeld in view of Hirabayashi et al. and Potega stands.

31. With respect to appellant's reply/argument in regards to claim 28, the reply/argument is deemed the same as set forth above. Therefore, appellant's reply/argument in regards to claim 28 is deemed addressed above.

Conclusion

32. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to STEPHEN RALIS whose telephone number is (571)272-6227. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tu Hoang can be reached on 571-272-4780. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Stephen J Ralis/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3742

Stephen J Ralis
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3742

SJR
May 27, 2011